

sclerite. It is broad and without setae, whereas that in *C. trifolii* is narrow and furnished with apical setae (fig. 4). The narrow lobes on the last abdominal segment and the zone of rough cuticle in the ductus bursae near the corpus bursae are reminiscent of those in *C. deauratella*, but the signum has broad wings as in *C. trifolii*.

The female *trifolii* figured for comparison had laid all but one or two of its eggs and still retained the remains of apparently two spermatophores in its bursa copulatrix. As the drawing shows, a fully developed larva was found in the oviduct near the base of the ovipositor. Whilst larviparous coleophorids are known, this appears only to be a case of an old egg fertilised but retained by a female that had completed laying eggs and must have lived for some time afterwards.

References

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EREBIA SEROTINA DESCIMON & DE LESSE 1953: A POSSIBLE HYBRID. — In 1967, on leaving Cauterets in the Pyrenees on 25th September after our third fruitless attempt to find *Erebia serotina*, my wife and I made an observation that is relevant to its taxonomic status, and should have been put on record earlier. On the Col d'Aubisque, a few hundred yards before the beginning of the descent to Les Eaux Bonnes, I noticed a solitary *Erebia* in flight. A long chase led to its capture and the surprise that it was a rather worn male *Erebia epiphron*, long past its normal flight time. No more were seen; but about two hundred yards further on, in a rather damp hollow by the roadside, we came across a colony of *Erebia pronoe*, mostly rather worn and mostly females. In the latest French edition of the *Field Guide to the Butterflies of Europe* M. Rougeot makes the suggestion that *E. serotina* could be a hybrid between these two species, a suggestion hitherto discounted because of the normally wide separation of their flight periods. That cross pairings could occur is indicated by this single observation. Such occurrences would be facilitated by the fact that the two species occupy the same habitat at the same elevation. The fact that all the specimens so far obtained are males also strongly suggests their hybrid origin. — N. D. RILEY, c/o Dept. of Entomology, British Museum (N.H.) London, S.W.7.